



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox epidemic in Tientsin.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, **May 28 and June 4**, as follows:

During the week ended May 21, 1904, four vessels having an aggregate personnel of 206 crew and 99 passengers were inspected.

No official report of contagious diseases in Yokohama has been received for the period subsequent to May 7. Health conditions in this city seem normal, save for the unusual prevalence of measles.

Smallpox is reported epidemic in Tientsin, China, and it is stated in press reports that this disease exists in Port Arthur.

Plague on steamship Korea at Kobé.

Week ended May 28, 1904, seven vessels having a total personnel of 588 crew and 947 passengers were inspected; 395 steerage passengers were bathed, and 627 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

For week ended May 14, 1904, contagious diseases were reported in Yokohama as follows: Enteric fever, 6 cases, no deaths; scarlet fever, 1 case, no deaths; diphtheria, 4 cases, no deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths. Same for week ended May 21: Enteric fever, 4 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases, 2 deaths.

A case of plague was discovered on steamship *Korea*, which arrived at Kobé on May 31 ultimo from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki. The vessel with its entire personnel went into quarantine at Kobé. Crew and passengers will, according to Japanese practice, probably be detained ten days. The case of plague occurred in the person of a Chinese steerage passenger. The disease seems to have been of the pneumonic type, and the diagnosis was apparently confirmed by expert bacteriological examination.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, June 3, as follows: Number of emigrants for Manila recommended June 3 for rejection, 79.

MEXICO.

History of yellow-fever case at Tampico.

MEXICO, June 16, 1904.

DR. WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General, Public Health and
Marine-Hospital Service, Washington.

DEAR DOCTOR: Desiring that you should be informed of the occurrence of yellow fever in the Republic, and that the first notices you receive should be from the sanitary authorities of Mexico, I informed you in my message of the 12th that a suspect case had occurred at Tampico, and in my telegram of yesterday I gave confirmation of the case.